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GRANT.
At two dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.
A notice to give notice of a wish to resign will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Jacksonville Republican

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 22, NO. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

WHOLE NO.

Law Office.

A. WOODS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will attend promptly to the collection of all accounts, and the prosecution of all suits, in the Counties of DeKalb, Chertoke, Blount, Randolph, and Chertoke. Office in the North East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858-ly.

WILLIAM M. HAMES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Chertoke, Blount, Randolph, and Chertoke. Office in the North East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858-ly.

JAMES B. MARTIN, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.
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J. H. WRIGHT.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Jacksonville, Alabama.
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B. A. BROOKS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, Alabama.
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M. J. TURNLEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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DR. C. J. CLARK.

Surgeon & Practising Physician.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of Pure Medicines for the cure of all diseases, and will also take charge of all cases of Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and will treat them on reasonable terms. Nov. 18, 1857-ly.

W. S. DYE, J. C. HENDERSON.
DYE & HENDERSON.
Commission Merchants.
SELMA, ALABAMA.
Office on ST. CLAIR STREET, DEPT. OFFICE.

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POETRY.

The House in the Meadow.
By LOUIS CHANDLER JOHNSON.
It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its crumbling old stone chimneys,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The crows spring in the marshes,
The roses bloom on the hill,
And beside the brook in the pasture
The herd goes feeding at will.

Within, in the wide old kitchen,
The wild flocks sit at the table,
That croops through the sheltering wood-lane,
Till the day is almost done.

The children have gone and left them;
They sit in the sun-drenched hall,
And the old wife's ears are ringing
As she hark to the well-known tone.

That won her heart in girlhood—
That has soothed her in many a care—
And praises her now for the brightness
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bride—
How, dressed in her robe of white,
She stood by her young lover's side,
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh! the morning is so ever,
But the rose from her cheek is fled;
And the sunshine still it glides,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams, once vanished,
Come back in her winter time,
Till her feeble pulses tremble,
With the thrill of Spring-time's prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown,
Since clad in her bridal whiteness,
She crossed the old door-stone.

Thy dimmed eyes' bright azure,
And dimmed her hair, a young girl's,
The love in her girlhood plighted,
Has never grown dim or old.

Thy feet in peace in the sunshine,
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at the close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together:
He touched their eyelids with his hair,
And their last breath floated outward,
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair, they traversed
The path of life, and then they died,
That leads to the beautiful City,
Whose "builder and maker is God."

Perhaps, in that miracle country,
They will give her her youth back,
And the flowers of the vanished Spring-time,
Will bloom in the spirit-track.

One draught from the living waters,
Shall call back his manhood's prime,
And eternal years shall measure,
The love that outlasted time.

But the shades that they left behind them
The wrinkles and silver hair,
Made holy to us by the kisses
The angel had printed there.

When the day is low in the West,
Where the sunbeams cannot find them,
Nor the winds disturb their rest.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And furth it all rejected
As a thing of evil fame.

Guard him every look and action,
Never make him cheerful blame,
For the slanderer's vile detection
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
The path of love and love's end,
Working out his own undoing,
With his recklessness and sin;

Think if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or look of cold suspicion
Will thee back to truth again?

THE HANDSOME MURDERERS.

A Little Book corresponding of the Baltimore Clipper, under date of 24th inst., gives the following account of a terrible murder committed about the first of January last:

The trial of the handsome murderers has engrossed the time of the court during the past week. The accused are: Thomas Bell, George Eason, James Eason, Thomas McGraw, Thomas Gilliam, and Almarino Hogan, all of whom have been tried by a jury and found guilty of manslaughter.

Thomas Bell and George Eason were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years each. James Eason, Thomas McGraw, Thomas Gilliam, and Almarino Hogan were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year each.

The handsome murderers were all of them young men, and all of them were well educated. They were all of them handsome, and all of them were well dressed.

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Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The triumph of French diplomacy in making a treaty, through their agent, Mons. Bely, by which the right has been secured to that government of constructing a ship canal across the Panama, has taken our self-sufficient politicians by surprise, and confounded them considerably as to how they shall begin to apply a part of the policy of this government to procure a substantial footing upon the isthmus, they lost the opportunity when they tolerated the delays and miserable subtleties of the Central American Minister resorted to when he demanded a settlement regarding the Panama-massacre, and such a treaty as might have secured this country valuable rights. But while we were negotiating, after the dilatory Spanish fashion, Louis Napoleon quietly steps in and at once settles the matter to his own advantage, leaving the city of the French people, makes a grand success at the Panama, and the Monroe doctrine is particularly small atoms. But the feasibility of the enterprise of constructing this canal is yet to be tested. Doubtless the skill of the best French Engineers will be applied, and should the project succeed, it will be an enduring monument to their genius. We will, however, suppose success, and that this canal becomes one of the great highways for the principal commercial nations of the world, it will undoubtedly benefit us as well as the rest of mankind. A French colony upon the isthmus would be far preferable to the mongrel Hispano-American breed now there; and their sympathies with our institutions would soon make them more American than French in their sentiments. So that, on the whole, we cannot be greatly injured. Should our territorial greatness expand outward, and our neighbors become troublesome, we would absorb them and take possession of the grand canal.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Mason in the Senate, on the 10th inst., regarding the "search" of American vessels by British cruisers, are full of significance, and are a direct denial of the Monroe doctrine. They call for such a unequivocal and final disposition of the subject by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, as shall satisfy the just demands of this Government, and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions. It is expected that our just demands for reparation will be met after the ordinary manner of negotiation. But suppose Great Britain shall refuse, or profess her inability, to make an "unequivocal and final disposition of the subject," what means have we of compelling her? Suppose she should refuse to yield the right to "visit" suspected vessels, and declines to treat further upon the subject? If that alternative is to be offered her, are we ready to meet the results? My belief is, our legislators have no idea that we shall ever be able to draw England into a war where the least room is left for her to negotiate. They seem to think that holding the loss of our commerce in terror over her head, the least war measure to some extent this may be so, but the policy will not suit in every instance, and whenever it failed, it would be attended with many dangers.

Accounts from Utah are so contradictory as to render it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The report of the beginning of the Mormons from Salt Lake City to Sonora, is qualified by a further one that they are merely sending their women and children to places of concealment and safety, while General Smith is clearly of opinion that they will fight. It is feared that the measures of the President to Congress, informing them of the fearful disposition of the Mormons, and stating that there was no necessity for appropriating money for the volunteer regiments, were premature, & may lead to embarrassing results. Should all the forces in Utah be kept there, the Indians will be incited to frontier hostilities.

It is said, N. A. Schenck, who has been rapidly into Kansas—sent there with a view of defeating the Leavenworth Constitution. Grave apprehensions are felt that it will be defeated. If it should, where will the Democratic party be?

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CAIRO SUBMERGED.

The People Flooding from the Flood. Town Twelve Feet Under Water.

From a memorandum furnished us by the United States Engineer, we learn that the following particulars in regard to the breaking of the levees at Cairo, and the consequent destruction of property in that town. The break in the levee commenced at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, about three hundred yards west of junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It was at first supposed that the levee had been cut, but from subsequent information this supposition was thought wholly improbable. By twelve o'clock on Saturday night, the principal portion of the town was twelve feet under water, and the entire population commenced moving out. On Sunday evening the breaking of a new hotel, in course of construction, but not finished, fell down with a great crash, and fear is entertained that the whole building will either fall, or be so much damaged as to compel the builders to take it down.

Nearly all the females of the place have left town, and most of the people who remain are collected on the top of the levee or on the wharves. The most whatboats are filled to their utmost capacity with people, baggage and furniture. The water at the last accounts was three feet deep in the parlors of the Taylor House. The water was higher inside the levee than on the outside, and was still rising rapidly.

A meeting of the citizens was held on Monday morning, and a vigilance committee appointed to protect the lives and property of the persons who still remain in the town from the thieves and rascals who infect the place.

A drunken Irishman fell out of a skiff, in which he was paddling through the town, on Monday, and was drowned. With this exception, no loss of life has yet occurred.

Horses, cattle, lumber, furniture, etc., are floating about the city promiscuously.

The floods.—The Mississippi river at Memphis is six inches higher than it has been still rising. The damages below on both sides down to the mouth are fast computing—they are only estimated by millions of dollars. The loss, distress, and ruin are greater than ever known. On the lands overflowed the cotton and sugar crops are ruined, and there is not much prospect of even raising a corn crop, as the river will not get in its banks in a month yet. The loss of stock is immense.

Above Memphis the condition of things is almost as bad. All the upper rivers are out of their banks—the Missouri, the upper Mississippi, the Ohio, and their tributaries. In Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, etc., millions of acres of bridges are swept away, the crops on the bottoms destroyed, and towns inundated. Such a general calamity is beyond all former precedent, and will produce wide-spread ruin, if not sickness and death.

Advocate.

ENIGMAS.—Have you enemies? What good men have not? You cannot avoid them. Meet them you must. What is the best course to pursue towards them? This is the question.—If you are a man of honor, and what position do they occupy? If they are men of honor, and what position do they occupy? If they are men of honor, and what position do they occupy?

When the cause is removed, they will be your friends. In this effort, our explanation may be all that is necessary to make everything right and secure their friendship forever. But on the other hand, if they are not grovelers and grumblers, with very bad moral development, philosophically speaking, they have but few brains, little souls, and their enemy springs from their own weakness, or from their own fault. Let them know that you will not be their enemy. Walk around them, you will a wisp of smoke, or a mud puddle in the street. If they will not get out of your way you get out of theirs. Live above them. Breathe a purer atmosphere. If you stop to kick at them you will be up to get going, even if you still remain in the kick to have a controversy with them will be cleaning out a mud puddle you will be pretty sure to get besmeared with the filth.

Great Yazoo Pass Gave Way.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18. 1 m. The Great Yazoo Pass on the Mississippi river gave way last night. The water is rushing through with resistless force, washing out the channel thirty yards; and deepening and widening rapidly. The water has a fall of eight feet, carrying away large trees. There is no hope of stopping it. It will undoubtedly deluge the whole of New Orleans.

It is told of Charles Lamb, that one afternoon, having taken a seat in a crowded omnibus, a stout gentleman asked him and politely asked:

"All right inside?"

"I don't know how it may be with the other passengers," answered Lamb, "but that last piece of oxygen pie did the business for me."

There is another story on which Parson's Life of Fox throws no light.

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THE FLAG OF THE UNION.

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On the Chivalry

Revolutionary War
 Edward Milledares Taylor, of North Carolina, a Revolutionary War hero, was the first to be elected governor of the state. He was elected in 1776, the year North Carolina declared its independence from Great Britain. Taylor was a member of the Continental Congress and served in the Continental Army. He was also a member of the North Carolina Provincial Congress. Taylor was a prominent figure in the state's history and is remembered for his leadership during the Revolutionary War.

N. C.; with the proceeds of *the* *lottery* upon the people for the purpose of assist which taxation is not to be resorted; just as did the men of this *afterwards*. It took place in 1774, and is narrated by him in his history of North Carolina.

fight between the American and
forces, on the banks of the Almanzora
which is known now as the confluence
of the River of the Ganges.
The American forces were called
"volunteers" from their efforts to
bring about an equitable

[illegible]

...s, in killed, wounded, and miss-
 sixty one. Mr. Wheeler says,
 ended the battle of Alamo. —
 here was the first blood spilled
 United States in resistance to a
 English rulers and oppressors
 English government. "The great
 South Carolina showed his blood-

...the hanging Captain Tew
...without trial, on a tree.
...in this case; as Byron truly says
...his poems—
...man's battle once begun,

...see that it was at the battle of
and not at Bunker Hill, that

**and Stephens Sketch
a Douglas Debiocrat.**

the old Democrats, even those
who loved the camel, Leecompton,
these somewhat troublesome
board one of the Democrats
South, a gray-haired veteran,
days ago. "Under the old De-
to go to sleep, and feel that all
it must now keep wide awake

his raven locks terribly. He
the bankrupt law, mad about

department and as sensitive to
nearly talks against the

... fierce in his injective, such
... not apt to forgive and
... is a cultivated locomotive
... Davy Crockett; but a fine
... the backbone—salamander
... feels to the longest of all his

is no less a curiosity on his
is all-mind. Though I think
the incredible mischief by his
favor of Leconte, and by his

and time, yet beyond all question is a production of a very high order of ability. When John Jones was sent to Stephens was entrusted with the management of the House; and how he acquitted himself every body knows. But able as he was, Mr. Jones of Illinois was a match for him. Stephens, in the fact that he was not in health, though by no means a weak man, was the Georgian, he was his

Our William Montgomery, on the Crittenden-Montgomery, made a fine display against and for a new member, exhibited great skill. You may really imagine, at the old Democratic stagers, Jones, of Tenn., Houston, of

for the guide of the intellectual
and Georgian. He is a giant,
and persons take him at first for
a sickly boy.—*Chr. Path. Press.*

Search Question.
Institutions which have been pend-

and the Government of Great
reference to the right of visita-
merchant ships of the United
been terminated by the annul-
ment of that right by the
1817; and the first recog-
doctrine laid down by Gop.

to ask some question, which
to enslave two nations in
of war, and we feel a just pride
removal of such a right has been
ponso to the demand made by
States, and is at once loudly

ment, to have thus accepted to
a doctrine.—*Intelligence*...

few days ago, Mrs. Gunnelt
rhine, cause—allegations
on ill-health. Mr. Hartman,
son, Tony, Julius, Charles, Frank
and women near his home, cause
sufficiently, Me., Russia, and
London, near Russia,
self in his barn, cause
dren born to him, he having
cousin. At Chicago, on the
d, an Irishman, Thomas Bar-
nself, cause—want of employ-
Clarke County, South Caroli-

At Bullville, Orange county,
days ago a young lady manu-
factured arsenic, cured—desertion

three miles of the city. That in 1941 he received a letter of warning at least 2,000 abandon. The police returns show a number, probably dissatisfied, the city cannot be short

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 8, 1888.

CANDIDATES.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce **Bartholomew Owen**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce **James H. Bryan**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce **F. M. Treadaway**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

For Commissioner.

First District.

We are authorized to announce **Robert Mc Cain**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for the 1st District of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

Second District.

We are authorized to announce **T. J. Embury**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for the 2nd District of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

Third District.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. A. Steward**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for the 3rd District of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

Fourth District.

We are authorized to announce **W. P. Anorine**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for the 4th District of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

To the Stockholders of the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. Road.

In our last issue we called the attention of the Stockholders of this road, to the importance of attending the annual convention, to be held in the town of Talladega on the 14th inst.

This convention is an important one, the road having been finished to the 130 mile station, called Alpine, the interest of the company requires that the road should go forward without delay, at least to Talladega. All the ready & available means have been exhausted, and all the iron rails laid. To move forward, requires more iron, spikes, chairs, ties, &c.; also one bridge, and some masonry and grading. How are these materials to be raised and work paid for? The company can now issue its first mortgage bonds and put them in market. The Board of Directors will soon have them in readiness, and propose to sell them. The question is, can these bonds be sold to the stockholders and capitalists in this section? If they can, the road can be completed to Talladega in time to carry off the greater part of the present cotton crop. Why cannot these bonds be sold here in our own market? Is it for the want of money? No. The market is not at an end; if the latter, it does seem to us, a little enquiry and investigation will remove the obstacle.

The Board of Directors propose to issue only \$235,450 of first mortgage bonds. Are these bonds well secured, are they a safe investment? Let us see—the company has executed a mortgage deed to G. B. Lamar of Georgia and Wm. R. Hallett of Mobile, as Trustees, which is recorded in this county, and every county through which the road runs. Then what are the provisions of this mortgage and deed in trust? The entire road from Selma to Gadsden, 107 miles, with all of its fixtures, depots, lands, station houses, machine shops and machinery, locomotives and rolling stock, are all pledged to pay the interest twice a year on these bonds—and finally pay them when they fall due. Now, let us see, if what is embraced in this mortgage deed, is amply sufficient to make good the bonds? It is well known that 100 miles of road are finished, and a first class road at that; covered with heavy T iron, and well equipped; in addition to this, from Alpine to Gadsden, 67 miles, 42 miles are graded, embracing all the heavy work. This 100 miles of finished road, and 42 miles graded, with its rolling stock, comprises an investment of \$2,000,000.

22 cts. Here then is a road worth over two millions, mortgaged to secure what? The first mortgage bonds: this is the first deed and first encumbrance. \$500,000 have been borrowed under this deed and no more; and \$335,450 more can be borrowed under it, while the company propose now to borrow, or in other words sell the bonds of the company to that amount. The road with all its equipments will then be pledged to secure about \$800,000. The iron rails on the road can be taken up and sold for more than that—then the iron on the road alone is good security. This is not all the means of the company. The land grant from the general government, according to the last annual report, amounts to about 640,000 acres. This land, at a low estimate, is worth more than \$800,000; hence, we come to the conclusion, that these bonds are well secured, and are a safe investment. Let the stockholders look into this for themselves—go to the convention—give aid and counsel. The road must not stop at Alpine.

Land Grant to the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R.

The lands granted to this road, under the act of Congress of the 3d, of June, 1855, will amount to about 640,000 acres—provided the grant is a full one. This land will in a short time be selected and set apart to this company, by the Land office department at Washington—so soon as this is done, 720 sections or 460,800 acres can be sold by the company. The question will arise before the next convention of stockholders—which is close at hand, (the 14 inst.) how are these lands to be disposed of? For cash or credit? For part cash & part credit—or are they to be held by the company for a while and used as a basis of credit? These questions we suppose will be settled by the stockholders in convention—which shows the importance of attending the convention. We are not fully satisfied, what course is the best? It seems to us at the first blush and slight investigation, that there are weighty and strong reasons to be offered in opposition to the sale of mineral lands at this time. The lands suitable for agricultural purposes, might be sold at any convenient time. The lands containing coal, iron, marble, copper and lead, should not be sold at this time. They should to some extent be developed and their value will increase. As to coal iron & marble, there is no question, the company will have immense lands in Shelby & Bibb counties, which are rich in these minerals. They are bound to be important elements in the construction of this road—and will add greatly to the wealth of the State. Hence we are inclined to think, the weight of argument is against selling these mineral lands at this time. Let these mines be opened and fully developed, and then they will command a fair price. As soon as it is known to the commercial world, that ships can be furnished in the Gulf of Mexico with coal; and as soon as it is known an easy and cheap mode of transportation can be had from the mines, the bowels of old Shelby & Bibb, which have been pregnant so long with these natural elements of wealth, will be delivered of this great and rich treasure. This of itself will make Mobile & Pensacola important places—this of itself will make ours a valuable and paying road.

Now is the Time—To do what?

Subscribe for the Republican.

We have commenced the publication of this issue of an interesting, original and valuable paper. We are adding a word of praise to the entire audience, for their good department. Better order and harmony never prevailed in an assembly before. All seemed in harmony with the occasion.

For the Republican.

Present and Future Prospects.

In the time of life's virgin freshness, how beautiful and fragrant the buds and flowers of hope, giving promise of sweet fruit that shall never ripen! Life is not yet disillusioned. The cold winter experiences of the actual have not yet, smothered the glowing hues of the ideal.

Clouds do indeed cover and shroud the pathway, but they are screens from the two bright and sunny rays that would otherwise dazzle and scorch. They are not the clouds that cover in after years, burdened with the thunder and the storm, bearing our hopes wrecked and scattered around every rock, that rises along the coast of memory.

Life, cold and stern, may be bestowed, comes on apace. The clouds of years and of graves lengthen & thicken around us. The heart, pressed so often by the weight of cares and of this, is fast losing its buoyancy—its power of rebounding elasticity.

The penultimate syllable of life is spent, and we are now pronouncing its ultimate; for indeed life is a word of two syllables. Its first is a march, strewn with sunbeams and flashing with diamonds—hope. Its second, when added to the first, carries us beyond the

We learn by a better to Judge Walker, that the Proprietors of the Shelby Springs have extended a cordial invitation to the Oxford Band, to visit that pleasant retreat while in attendance at the Rail Road celebration. Jacksonville, July 6th, 1888.

For the Republican.

Fourth of July at Cannon's.

The fourth of July was celebrated on Saturday last in Precinct No. 7, near the residence of our esteemed and worthy citizen Spivy Cannon, Esq.

A public barbecue was given by the generous citizens of that community on the occasion of a public examination. I being a regular pupil thereof—I did not occur to my mind at the time of its reading, that it contained anything of a festive or of a public character. I being a regular pupil thereof—I did not occur to my mind at the time of its reading, that it contained anything of a festive or of a public character.

The committee of arrangements, to wit: Spivy Cannon, Moses Lee, Butler Greer, James McCallum, G. W. Blackburn, John Schenck, Robert McCain and David Moore, were present, all actively engaged in making preparations for the celebration of the ever-memorable 4th. Two tables about 20 yards in length each, were erected, beneath a beautiful cluster of young oaks, whose shades were deepened by interplanting of one of our loveliest making a cool and delightful arbor. Beneath the arbor and between the tables, seats were placed for the ladies, and on the outside for the gentlemen. At one end of the tables and between the two, the stand was erected. About 11 o'clock an assembly of six or seven hundred people, of all ages and of all colors, gathered in order of day was then announced by Moses Lee, Esq., after which the Rev. J. W. Black offered up one of the most fervent and devoted prayers. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. L. Treadwell, and as he read, his voice grew eloquent with the grandeur of the occasion we were convened to celebrate.

After the reading of the Declaration, Dr. A. Brooks Esq., addressed the waiting and attentive audience in a truly eloquent and patriotic oration of an hour. He seemed to speak from the promptings of the moment, and the whole audience were pleased and delighted beyond expression. He spoke of the great and glorious anniversary which they had convened to celebrate; in short his speech was a great effort—the day was a happy day for him and he will have a bright future, for he won laurels then that will live fresh in the memory of those who heard him for many years to come.

At the close of his speech the procession was again formed, and after marching around the arbor several times, it disbanded and the ladies took their seats at the tables, to be first served to the rich abundance of the varieties of good eatables that stood laden down the tables. It was a splendid dinner, just such as one would expect a great and magnanimous people could have prepared. After the ladies had all dined, the gentlemen proceeded to enjoy the splendid repast. After the tables were cleared and the audience again seated, the following toasts were handed in from the committee of arrangements, and read by our worthy friend Dr. L. Treadwell.

1st. George Washington, the father of our country—may his principles ever be cherished and preserved by the American people.

2nd. The brave ladies of the Revolution—let their heroic deeds of valor be remembered.

3rd. Alabama—amongst the youngest States of the Union; ever true to Southern rights and the Constitution.

4th. This day, the 3d of July we celebrate for the 4th time and silent lips that would dare to violate the constitution of our union.

5th. James Buchanan, President of the United States—may his course in the future prove as successful as his past administration.

6th. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, our Representative in Congress—may he ever be true to his constituents and his country.

7th. Old Hickory, the hero of the west—may his memory live fresh in the hearts of our people.

8th. The Order and Reader of the day—may they ever be true to duty and sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity in all future life. Heaven will bless their efforts.

9th. The Ladies who have honored us with their presence and their smiles—may their lives be long and happy.

10th. May the people of the Union be true to the States and the Constitution.

At the close of the reading of the toasts, the audience began to disperse, all delighted and pleased with the way they had spent the day. It was a glorious, happy day. Let us ever keep in remembrance the time-honored 4th. Let us ever add a word of praise to the entire audience, for their good department. Better order and harmony never prevailed in an assembly before. All seemed in harmony with the occasion.

For the Republican.

Present and Future Prospects.

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The penultimate syllable of life is spent, and we are now pronouncing its ultimate; for indeed life is a word of two syllables. Its first is a march, strewn with sunbeams and flashing with diamonds—hope. Its second, when added to the first, carries us beyond the

arch, out upon a dreary Sahara—a vast and boundless sand-waste—hopeless. Such is this life when it borrows not the light and glory that come from a star. Jacksonville, July 6th, 1888.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:

In the publication of the following article, I desire to make a few remarks explanatory of my object in so doing; and keenly regret the necessity that compels me to do so. It was my composition, as such was read in the school of Miss Mable Henderson on the 6th ult. on the occasion of a public examination. I being a regular pupil thereof—I did not occur to my mind at the time of its reading, that it contained anything of a festive or of a public character. I being a regular pupil thereof—I did not occur to my mind at the time of its reading, that it contained anything of a festive or of a public character.

The execution of James Powers for the murder of Edward A. Lutz, took place on Saturday last in the great hall of the State Prison. When the executioner was about to strike the fatal blow, the prisoner was thus addressed by Marshal Selten:

James Powers: As marshal of the District it is my duty to execute the sentence which consigns you to the scaffold. It gives me to behold you, in the morning of life, standing here nothing but the ignominy of the gallows can atone for the violated majesty of public justice. The presence of the life, the mandate of the sacred duty, the safety of society require that who shed the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed.

Reckless passions and violent misdeeds have reached a fearful point, and boldly war against the rights of the citizen and arbitrary power. Should your mortal fate be a salutary warning, and reform the morals which led you astray, you will not have lived and died in vain.

In the presence of that dreadful agony through which you are about to pass, you stand erect and tranquil. For this happy composure and resignation you are mainly indebted to the cheering words of the gospel. The sacred volume has cheered you even through the gloom of despair. Your spiritual advisers and pious friends, like ministering angels, have softened your distress and blessed you with the consolations of religion.

Even now they are sending up to Heaven their fervent prayers for the Great Being who presides over all will bestow upon you a charitable judgment, and be mild and merciful towards you in his future dispensation of rewards and punishments. The highest in our land has sighed at the sorrows you caused; and to prepare your soul for a better world, delayed your execution until the present day. Volition has been the cause of this delay. Volition has been the cause of this delay. Volition has been the cause of this delay.

And now, James Powers, your lamp of life is nearly out. You are going hence and we shall behold you no more; but may the peace and hopes you lost on earth be found again in the realms of Heaven.

The States, speaking of the effect of the funeral scene upon those who witnessed it, say:

There were into a few persons in the yard excepting the military. There was many a wet eye as it viewed the solemn scene. Scarcely was a word spoken—all being ill impressed with the sacredness of the occasion.

The Explosion of the Pennsylvania.

One of the most terrible and heart-rending catastrophes that has ever occurred upon the waters of the Mississippi, took place recently miles below Memphis, on Sunday morning last. The steamer *Pennsylvania*, engaged in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, exploded from the boiler at the time she was passing the city of Memphis, and taking fire, was burned to the water's edge, involving in swift destruction the lives of an hundred human beings. From the Memphis *Advocate* of Monday last we glean the following particulars of this most wretched calamity:

From Mr. Strong, of Texas, who was a passenger on the ill-fated *Pennsylvania* from New Orleans, from our fellow-citizen, Dr. Carr, and from Mr. G. E. Higginson, of Henderson, Ky., who came passenger on the *Kate Fisher*, we learn some important particulars of this terrible accident.

From the best information we can obtain among the conflicting accounts, it seems that the *Pennsylvania* was on a passenger run between New Orleans and Memphis, and was loaded with a large number of passengers and freight.

The steamer *Diann*, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, brought the first tidings of the catastrophe, and ten of the victims, who were transferred to her from the *Kate Fisher*, arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning with many of the wounded and the dead.

We boarded her immediately after her arrival, and witnessed a scene of anguish and suffering at the remembrance of which the heart sickens.

In the confusion attending the first announcement of the terrible disaster, we do not pretend to accurately, but append a list of such of the saved, killed, and injured as we could obtain.

The West—Caleb Cushing, in his late speech at Boston, paid the following eloquent and striking tribute to the West:

"Jealousy of the South! Such would not be my theme, if the demon of sectionalism had not been so long and so deeply seated in the mind of me. I should not strive to draw the attention of Massachusetts away from the only real danger of a sectional nature which threatens, and to fasten her attention on an imaginary one."

Not by the comparatively small section of the Union lying between Mason & Dixon's line and the Gulf of Mexico, is the centre of the negro of the Union to be held hereafter, but by those vast regions of the West, State by State stretching out like star beyond star in the blue depths of the firmament far away to the shores of the Pacific—What is the power of the old Thirteen, North and South, compared with that of the mighty West? There is the seat of empire and there is the land of fu-

ture power, and the old Thirteen, North and South, compared with that of the mighty West? There is the seat of empire and there is the land of fu-

Italy.

The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius which commenced on the 25th of May, was still active at the latest advices. The following extracts from the correspondence of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption:

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On the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountains toward the neighborhood of Portici. These streams seem to follow the direction of ravines, which run nearly parallel to the ridge on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These ravines have been hitherto saved from submission by the lava by their great elevation, the fluid naturally following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night the spectacle was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity along each of the streams already established, and being in a high state of incandescence, presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

At about 8 o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Volition has been the cause of this delay. Volition has been the cause of this delay. Volition has been the cause of this delay.

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This image shows a high-contrast, black and white scan of a textured surface, likely a book cover or endpaper. The left portion of the image is dominated by a dense, intricate pattern of dark, irregular shapes and lines, creating a complex, almost abstract texture. A vertical strip of lighter, more uniform material runs along the right edge of this textured area. The overall appearance is grainy and high-contrast, characteristic of a low-quality photocopy or a scan of an old document.

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Fragment of a document page, heavily degraded and noisy. The visible text includes fragments of words and numbers, such as "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "23", "24", "25", "26", "27", "28", "29", "30", "31", "32", "33", "34", "35", "36", "37", "38", "39", "40", "41", "42", "43", "44", "45", "46", "47", "48", "49", "50", "51", "52", "53", "54", "55", "56", "57", "58", "59", "60", "61", "62", "63", "64", "65", "66", "67", "68", "69", "70", "71", "72", "73", "74", "75", "76", "77", "78", "79", "80", "81", "82", "83", "84", "85", "86", "87", "88", "89", "90", "91", "92", "93", "94", "95", "96", "97", "98", "99", "100", "101", "102", "103", "104", "105", "106", "107", "108", "109", "110", "111", "112", "113", "114", "115", "116", "117", "118", "119", "120", "121", "122", "123", "124", "125", "126", "127", "128", "129", "130", "131", "132", "133", "134", "135", "136", "137", "138", "139", "140", "141", "142", "143", "144", "145", "146", "147", "148", "149", "150", "151", "152", "153", "154", "155", "156", 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Jacksonville Republican.
PUBLISHED BY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT.
Two Dollars within the year, or three
dollars at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discon-
tinue will be considered an engagement for the
next year.

VOL. 22, NO. 28.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will attend promptly to the collection of
debts, and all other business entrusted to his
care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee,
DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
Special attention to Pension and Doun-
to Land Claims. Office in the North East cor-
ner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1887-ly.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
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and Talladega Counties. Jan. 1, 1887.

DR. C. J. CLARK,
Surgeon & Practicing Physician,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on
hand a supply of Pure Medicines
for his own prescribing and to supply his
patients.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffer-
ing from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical
treatment, and board and treat them on
reasonable terms. Nov. 18, 1887-ly.

W. S. DYE, J. C. HENDERSON,

DYE & HENDERSON,

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

OFFICE UP STAIRS IN CENTRAL DEPOT.

THANKFUL for the patron-
age extended him last season, W. S. Dye having
associated with Mr. J. C. Henderson,
agrees to serve his friends and the
public generally and respectfully so-
licit attention. Strict attention given
to the Sale of Cotton and country pro-
duce.

Commissions for selling Cotton 50 cents
per bale, country produce 5 per cent, fill-
ing orders 2-1-2.

Selma, April 15, 1887.

WILEY & KNOX,

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

WILL make liberal advan-
ces on COTTON, WHEAT,
FLOUR, and other up-
country produce. Goods ordered, carefully
selected and promptly forwarded.

Selma, June 17, 1887-ly.

KERRISON & LEIDING,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, etc.

No. 141, KERRISON ST., opposite Hayne St.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. L. KERRISON. Aug. 5, 1887-ly.

HERBERT LEIDING.

ADNER WILLIAMS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SELMA, ALA.

WILL give personal attention to
the sale of Cotton, Flour, Rice, and
all other up-country produce, and
when accompanied with Cash or
Bargaining and Rice advanced on favorable
terms to those consigning him Cotton for sale.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.

Office—Water St., west of Central Depot.

Selma, Oct. 24, 1887-ly.

RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE.

Subscribers having leased from the
U. S. and Tenn. R. R. Co., the
Warehouse, for three years from the 1st of
September next, propose doing a general
Storage and Commission Business, at the following
rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton for the season, 25c. per bale,
ceiling and forwarding Goods, 25c. per bale
stored over one month. The additional

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton on per bale, 50c.
Other Produce, 25c.
For purchasing Goods, 25c.
Advancing Freight on Goods, 25c.
Drying Cotton and Goods, no charge.

Persons depositing money, for the pur-
pose of paying freight, will be allowed 8
per cent.

Accounts for freight and storage, due
when goods forwarded.

W. L. LUNDIE & CO.

Selma, August 19th 1887.

New Brick Ware-house,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

The Subscribers (successors
to Keith & Spence) will
commence on the 1st of September, 1887,
doing a general

Warehouse & Commission

Business.

In their NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
situated at the foot of Water street, at
the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton one month, 25c.
over one month, 37c.
over two months, 50c.
over three months, 62c.
over four months, 75c.
over five months, 87c.
over six months, 100c.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton 50c. per bale.
Other Produce, 25c.
For purchasing Goods, 25c.
Advancing Freight on Goods, 25c.
Drying Cotton and Goods, no charge.

Persons depositing money for the pur-
pose of paying freight will be allowed 8
per cent.

Accounts for freight and storage due
when Goods forwarded.

J. A. KEITH & CO.

Oct. 7, 1887-ly.

MORTON, HUNTER & CO.

MAKING this method of forwarding the
Cotton of Jacksonville and vicinity,
they have established a **FREE**
ROOM in Jacksonville, for the sale of
Cotton, Bedsteads
and Cabinet Furniture.

EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reduced
prices. They have made permanent ar-
rangements with an extensive Manufac-
turing Establishment, to supply them with
every article in their line, until they are
satisfied to manufacture their own Furni-
ture, which they contemplate doing as
early as possible.

We respectfully solicit a share of the
public patronage, assuring all who patron-
ize us, that they shall find our prices right
and every article what we recommend it
to be.

Feb. 25, 1888-ly.

N. B. Wm. H. Fleming is my
authorized Agent for the sale of the
above mentioned furniture.

THEY SHOP.

FAIRMER & NESBITT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and
Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of
S. H. HARRIS.

They will also keep **COOKING STOVES**
and sell low for the **CASH**.

Still take old powder and Beasins in ex-
change for Tin ware.

FAIRMER & NESBITT.

Sept. 30 1887-ly.

BENTON

STEAM MILLS.

The undersigned having leased these
Mills, is now running them at
Benton, and will be ready to all
preparation to furnish **WHEAT** to all
who may wish to purchase goods of the
best quality and at very low
prices.

All bills will be considered due when
completed.

WM. L. STOKES.

Mar. 11, 1888-ly.

THE WORLD FOR SALE.

BY RALPH HOTT.

The world for sale—Hang out the sign,
every traveler here to me;
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
And get me from earth's bondage free?

'Tis going—yes, I mean to fling
The bundle from my soul away;
I'll sell it, whatso'er it bring,
The world an auction here to day!

It is a glorious thing to see:
Ah, it has cheated me so here!
It is not what it seems to be,
The world! It is but a mere show;
Come, turn it over and view it more;
I would not have you purchase dear,
'Tis going—yes, I must sell!

Who bids? Who'll buy the splendid
thing?
Here wealth in glittering heaps of gold,
Who bids? But let me tell you fair,
A miser lot is never sold,
And here spread out in broad domain,
A goodly landscape all may trace,
Mall, cottage, tree, field, hill and plain,
Who'll buy himself a Burial Place?

Here's Love the dreamy, potent spell
That lures the flimsy around the heart!
I know its powers, alas, too well;
'Tis going—yes, I must part!

Must part? What can I more with Love?
Oh, yes, yet hush! I have a plan;
Who'll buy the priceless thing I dore,
An hour of Bliss—an age of Pain!

And friendship—rarest gem of earth—
Who'll buy the jewel I hold?
I'll sell it, whatso'er it bring,
The world an auction here to day!

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'Tis going—yes, I mean to fling
The bundle from my soul away;
I'll sell it, whatso'er it bring,
The world an auction here

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The book cover features a complex, repeating pattern of small, stylized figures or symbols, possibly representing a traditional textile design. The pattern is dense and covers the entire visible area of the cover.

A black and white photograph of a newspaper page. The page is heavily textured with noise and artifacts. A large, bold, serif letter 'S' is prominent on the left side. Above it, there is a line of text that appears to be a sub-headline or a section header, starting with '...of the ...'. The rest of the page is filled with dense, illegible text columns.

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